CLAIMS:

1. An optical component comprising a first element (1) having a light-emission surface (2) and a second element (3) having a light-entrance surface (4), a bonding layer (5) interconnecting said elements (1, 3) being situated between said surfaces (2, 4), characterized in that the bonding layer (5) is a transparent layer of paraffin.

2. An optical component as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the paraffin fills a capillary space (7).

3. An optical component as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the transparent layer of paraffin is a solid substance at temperatures below 50 °C.

4. An optical component as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the layer of paraffin has a thickness of maximally 200 μm.

5. An optical component as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the transparent layer of paraffin and the second element (3) have essentially equal refractive indices at the light-entrance surfaces (4).

6. An optical component as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the second element (3) is a light-receiving image sensor which, in conjunction with the first element (1), forms an image pick-up device (8).

7. An optical component as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the first element (1) is a plate (10) accommodating a bundle of fibers (6) which open into the light-emission surface (2).

8. A method of manufacturing an optical component comprising a first element (1) having a light-emission surface (2) and a second element (3) having a light-entrance surface (4), a bonding layer (5) interconnecting the elements (1, 3) being situated between

said surfaces (2, 4), characterized in that the first element (1) and the second element (3) are fitted together by joining the surfaces (2, 4) so as to form a capillary space (7), which capillary space (7) is filled by making it suck up liquid paraffin, the paraffin is cooled and solidified so as to form a bonding layer of transparent paraffin (5) in the capillary space (7).

9. A method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the surfaces (2, 4) of the elements (1, 3) are pressed against each other.